

rest closely granulose; aperture strongly oblique, the peristome expanded above, reflected basally, the strong parietal callus short.

DINOTROPIS HARRINGTONI, n. sp. Pl. 2, figs. 14.

The umbilicus is contained about six times in diameter. The spire is only slightly convex. The whorls are weakly convex in the inner, concave in the outer half, the last whorl descending slowly below the very acute peripheral keel, the base being concave below the keel, convex towards the umbilicus. The color (dead) is light buff, with very faint indications of a brownish band above the keel. The dull surface is very closely granulose, the granules pustuliform, indistinctly arranged along light growth-striae, but in places forming short oblique trends. The peristome is well expanded and, so far as preserved, reflected basally, but most of the basal margin is broken away. Height 8.5 mm. (estimated); diam. 27.7 mm.

Bolivia: Rio Iguembe, two or three miles above junction with Rio Ingre, collected near a limey horizon by Mr. George L. Harrington. Type 168636 ANSP.

A NEW CALLISTOCHITON FROM LOWER CALIFORNIA

BY G. WILLETT

During December, 1936, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Connelly, of the Southern California Conchological Club, while collecting at Arbolitos Point, near Ensenada, Lower California, secured forty specimens of a chiton that appears to be new to science. For this I propose the name of:

CALLISTOCHITON CONNELLYI sp. nov. Pl. 2, fig. 13, $\times 6$.

Description.—Small; cream-colored, with white girdle. Head valve with nine or ten low, rounded, very finely pustulate ribs; tail valve with apparently fewer ribs, but these only faintly indicated and not perceptible in some specimens. Lateral areas with two rounded, finely pustulate ribs which, on the posterior part of most specimens, merge into a single rib with a more or less faintly indicated notch at the margin. Pleural tracts crossed by about fifteen very fine ribs, connected with each other by faint riblets; these ribs are obscure or imperceptible on the jugal area, which is finely punctate. Girdle clothed with densely crowded, microscopic, imbricating scales with a marginal border of fine spines. Length, 6; diam., 3.4; alt., 1 mm.

Type No. 1048, Los Angeles Museum; paratypes in Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and in collections of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Connelly and G. Willett. Type locality, Arbolitos Point, near Ensenada, Lower California, Mexico.

This species is perhaps nearer to *C. acinatus* Dall than to any other known member of the genus, but, judging from the description of *acinatus*, which has not been figured, *connellyi* differs in being less elevated, and in possessing finely pustulate (not nodulous nor prominently pustulate) ribs, very fine reticulation of the pleural tracts, and the jugal tract being punctate rather than reticulate.

From the three allied Mexican species, *C. gabbi* Pils., *C. infortunatus* Pils., and *C. pulchellus* Gray, *connellyi* is easily distinguished by smaller size, lighter coloration, and less pronounced sculpture. It has fewer ribs on the head valve than *gabbi* or *pulchellus*, and the lateral ribs are unserrated. It lacks the prominent ribs on the tail valve that characterize *pulchellus* and *infortunatus*, being more like *gabbi* in this respect. It has no indication of the netted sculpture on the jugal area that is found in *pulchellus*.

I am indebted to the San Diego Society of Natural History for use of specimens of Mexican species, in the Lowe collection.

Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, January 15, 1937.

THE RACES AND ALLIES OF PLEURODONTE GUADELOUPENSIS

BY H. A. PILSBRY

In the course of his ornithological researches in Martinique, Mr. James Bond obtained some pleurodont helices evidently new but related to the species long known as *Helix badia* Fér. While describing them, it seems best to review the allied races.

PLEURODONTE LABEO, new species. Pl. 2, fig. 1.

The shell is larger and more solid than any form of *guadeloupensis*, deep chestnut brown, acutely angular in front, suture descending steeply and deeply to the aperture. Peristome white, the two basal teeth nearer together than in *P. g. roseolabrum*, the